

Disney's

THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

40



FREE
Shrinky
Shoe Tag

£1.40

with News RT 66,
with CNEB

Grapevine

Hi there!

This week you've got a shoe tag of Timon to go with the tag you got last week of Pumbaa. The fun-loving pair will look great on your trainers! Here's what you have to do.

1 Colour in your tag with felt-tips or coloured pencils. Pre-heat the oven to 150°C/300°F/Gas Mark 2.

2 Place the tag on a baking tray lined with foil and put it in the oven for a few minutes. It will curl up, then go flat again.

3 Use an oven glove to take the tray out of the oven. Put the tag on a heat-proof mat and hold it

down with a table mat or book for one minute until it has set hard. Now thread it on to your shoe lace.

Write to:
Kim,
The Lion King,
PO Box 1,
Banstead, TSS 4th.

Kim

W
A
T
C
H
There are seven ants, like this one, scuttling through this magazine. Can you find them?
OUT FOR them?

SWELL STORY

Baobab trees, like the one Rafiki lives in, are very interesting plants. They have a massive trunk of soft wood which can hold a huge amount of water. After rain, the trunk swells up like a sponge. The water is stored and kept as a reserve during dry weather.

Another amazing fact about baobab trees is that they can live for 2000 years. Wow, some trees living today were alive during Roman times!



PRESS CARD

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THE LIZARD OF OZ

The thorny devil lizard of Australia doesn't have to search for water when it's feeling thirsty. Dew collects on its body during the night. Its skin is covered in grooves which then take any liquid straight to the creature's mouth. The lizard's thorny skin serves another purpose, too. It deters predators. No snake or bird can swallow one of these prickly reptiles without severely damaging its insides!

PRESS CARD

Food & Drink

Leicester



PRESS CARD

Sports Reporter

Cheshire

IT'S A KNOCKOUT

Two poison dart frogs have been accused of foul play at the South American Wrestling Championships. The pint-sized gladiators got in a hold for 10 seconds, but instead of separating and starting the next round, they refused to pull apart. Eventually one frog admitted defeat and jumped off. In an interview afterwards the winner boasted, "That'll teach him. This is my territory now. He's not allowed near it!" Both competitors have been banned from the competition next year unless they promise to abide by the rules.

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RAFIKI REMEMBERS

Why Flies Buzz

FREE IN PART 41

A sticker of Elephant
that changes colour
when it's cold!



Sarah Hogan, age 6

Shona McKenzie, age 10

SIMBA'S WORLD



THEY LIVE ALONE AND HUNT MAINLY AT NIGHT. THEY CAN STALK, SPRINT, JUMP, CLIMB AND SWIM. THEY LIVE IN SEMI-DESERTS, SWAMPS, GRASSLANDS, FORESTS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS. NO WONDER THEY'RE CALLED SUPER CATS.

Leopards

WOW!

The leopard's soft foot-pads help it to stalk its prey silently, without being detected.

Researchers who tracked leopards in the Kalahari desert also discovered that the cats stalked their prey over distances as long as 1000m. In most of the kills, the leopards approached their prey from a downwind direction. The prey would not have been able to smell them.

The leopard is one of the most powerful hunters in Africa. Because it can climb so well, it can store its food in the fork of a tree, out of reach of most scavengers, and so it rarely loses its kills. This means that if it manages to kill an animal as big as an antelope, it will probably only have to hunt once a week.

Leopards are smaller than lions and heavier and stockier than cheetahs. They

have sturdy legs, round ears and a long tail. Their colouring varies according to where they live, but their short fur, which is covered in dark spots, is often golden yellow above and paler on the belly. From the shoulders downwards the spots become dark rings called rosettes and these merge to form a dark collar round the neck and dark rings at the end of the tail.



FACT FILE

LEOPARD

Panthera pardus

SIZE: The male grows to 190cm in length and weighs up to 35kg. The female reaches 140cm and weighs 60kg.

RANGE: They live in a wide range of habitats, including semi-deserts, rainforests and mountains across most of Africa.

DIET: They eat a huge variety of live prey, including mammals, reptiles, birds, snakes and fish. They will take carrion, too.

YOUNG: Up to six, but usually two or three.

LIFESPAN: About 12 years.

LIVING ALONE

Leopards spend most of their time alone. Each adult has its own territory, the male's usually being larger than the female's. Each leopard marks the boundaries of its territory by scratching against tree trunks, spraying with urine and a strong-smelling liquid from its glands and by calling out with a rasping sound. During the day leopards rest in a tree or on a rocky ledge in their territory, where they can keep a watchful eye for any prey that might come within their reach.

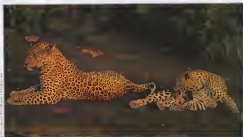
► SCRATCHING POST

Like other cats, a leopard signposts the edges of its territory by leaving scratch marks on the tree trunks.



◀ QUICK LOOK

This young leopard is grooming itself by licking its fur, just like a pet cat does. Leopards purr, too, when they are contented.



THE INSIDE STORY

When scientists first saw a black leopard-shaped cat in certain forests and mountain areas of Asia, they thought it was a separate kind of wild cat and called it a black panther. In fact, the panther is a black-coated leopard and if you use one close-up you can make out its black spots. Its different colour is due to a rare gene. Black leopards are unusual in Africa, but there are more of them in the Malay peninsula in Asia.

◀ LYING LOW

Leopards are extremely successful at keeping out of sight of prey and hunters. They have excellent hearing and eyesight. Also, their spotted coat camouflages them in the dappled light of forests and among long, dry grasses. They are most active at night-time.





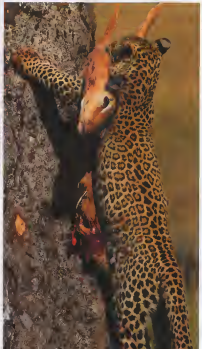
HUNTING SKILLS

A leopard has two main ways of hunting: ambushing and stalking. It usually waits until dusk to set out, but if an animal passes below its lookout post, it will drop down with deadly accuracy and kill it by sinking its teeth into the back of the animal's neck. When it stalks an animal, it creeps up silently and then makes a sudden dash. It then grabs the animal with its claws or, if it is a big creature, knocks it off balance with a swipe.

► LOFTY LARDER
A leopard often climbs as high as 4m above the ground before putting its load in the fork of a tree. It will leave the carcase there, draped over a branch, for several days, returning to eat it bit by bit.



A DRAG AND HAUL
Once a leopard has made a kill it usually drags the carcase to a sheltered place before it starts to eat. Sometimes it will pull it straight towards a tree and, gripping it round the neck, haul the dangling carcase up the trunk.



JOHN LEE/AGE



JOHN LEE/AGE

CUBS ON THE MOVE

WOW!

One of the reasons that there are still plenty of leopards in Africa is that they eat such a huge variety of prey. Researchers in a national park in the Ivory Coast counted up over 30 different kinds of prey taken by the resident leopards. Their diet included giant hogs, porcupines, monkeys, pangolins and genets.

► WATCHFUL MUM
The mother is always on the alert when the cubs are outside the den as they could easily be snatched by a lion or hyenas.

The mother leopard chooses a well-hidden hole, hollow tree or rocky cave as a den for her cubs. When they are born the cubs are only about the size of a cat. Their spots are so close together that their woolly coat looks very dark. For the first week they cannot see. The mother feeds them on her milk and

moves them from den to den to lessen the chances of a lion or hyena discovering them. When they are about three months old they start to go out with their mother on her hunting trips. They learn by watching her but it takes many months before they can make a kill on their own.



JOHN LEE/AGE

**WAKUNA
MATATA**
NO WORRIES!

"When I give the word, you work! Got it?" bellowed Pumbaa importantly, as he marched up and down in front of the row of willing warthog recruits "It's 'pig', isn't it?" asked one "Master Pig if you're speaking to me!" roared Pumbaa

"No, I meant the word for us to start," added the young warthog "I just thought as we're all "

"You're close, wise-guy," interrupted Pumbaa, eyes blazing amid his warty face "But I'm thinking dig, not pig So you heard me Dig! Get to it!"

The whole company of hogs pushed their tough snouts into

the hillside and began burrowing into the earth with surprising speed Nearby, Simba, Timon and the wise old lion, Tanglemane, watched

"You have to admit that when Pumbaa puts his mind to a task, he sure gets things done!" grinned Simba

"He's a powerful boar," agreed

Tanglemane

"More of a big bore!" teased Timon "Hey, I've never seen such a bunch of ugly hogheads in my whole life!"

But as the meerkat and all other animals knew, warthogs can dig deep burrows It was exactly what Simba wanted

Meanwhile, down by the

drought-stricken lake that he hoped to save from drying up, hippos churned the mud Then the cheeky, chattering monkeys scooped up the mud and carried it to the hill Biggest of all the

beasts, the elephants were busy, too They found and fetched the hollow trunks of storm-struck trees Lifting them with ease, the great beasts placed the tree-trunks end to end, from the hill to the lake below, to form a long pipeline Chimps — much smarter than the mischievous monkeys, who threw as much mud as they gathered — used the sticky goo to seal one tree-trunk to the next one

Simba had never seen such a sight, so many animals

overcoming their fear of each other to work together against a common enemy, the drought Flocks of pelicans and flamingos flew to and fro, watching and waiting

"This plan of yours might just work, Simba," called the pelican who had first told the young lion about Tanglemane

"Of course it will!" replied Simba, as the pelican swooped "It's the only way to save the lake and everyone who uses it!"

Although amazed by Simba's idea, the animals were even more astonished at the change in Tanglemane The huge, grumpy lion who lived alone above the lake had always been bad news Now he smiled instead of snarled, and wanted to be everyone's friend Without him, Simba's plan could never have been hatched It was Tanglemane who had shown the young lion, meerkat and warthog a fast-flowing underground river containing all the water that anyone could ever want

But Tanglemane's good deed was in return for another Luckily, Simba had chanced to help the older lion lose a bad tooth Tanglemane was free at last from the nagging pain that had played on his temper

Baboons brought water from the lake in cupped leaves to quench the busy warthogs' thirst Some elephants even sprayed themselves and others with a cooling jet from their trunks



"If I were not seeing this with my own eyes, I would definitely think I was dreaming," cried Timon "The way you bring creatures together, Simba, you're no mere cat!"

As Timon spoke, water suddenly gushed from the hillside It spread like liquid silver across the freshly dug soil, turning it instantly into a mudbath Pumbaa and the other weary warthogs seized their chance for a welcome wallow But they soon scattered as the last of the hollow tree-trunks was rolled into place and sealed with more mud

The animals waited and listened



Then came the sound of fast-flowing water, tapped from the underground river, running through the pipeline. As if from a huge hose, it gushed out at the other end, bubbling and seething, to begin refilling the lake.

Next moment, countless cries of relief and joy filled the air. So did flocks of thankful birds who flew down to the lake's sparkling surface. Before long, another cry could be heard, as all the creatures gratefully called out Simba's name. The young lion climbed on to the pipeline to address the animal assembly.

"It was your own hard work that brought success," said Simba, "and it was Tanglemane who showed me where to find the underground river."

That name, too, was echoed by many voices. The old lion smiled. He turned to Simba and, once more, spoke in a wise way that stirred Simba's memory of his own father, King Mufasa.

"You say I know all things, Simba, so know this," began Tanglemane. "I see you as a born leader, truly a king among animals. Perhaps, one day, you will be called to rule over them."

Simba was silent. But he remembered the Pride Lands and all he had left behind so long ago. No, surely Tanglemane was wrong. Then the old lion began to pad slowly and stiffly back up to his cave on the hill.

"It is time for me to go," he said. "I am tired and must rest."

"I really wish there was more we could do for that guy," sighed Timon, watching the old lion walk away. "Life's been tough on him."

Simba agreed. When the three friends returned to the lake, it was full of teeming, happy life. Creatures of all kinds drank, fed or bathed.

Pumbaa joined the other warthogs and hippos to make the most of the rich, moist mud.

Meanwhile, the pelicans showed Timon their fishing skills by snatching up catch after catch. To get a better view, the meerkat scrambled excitedly along a branch, which was hanging low over the lake. But, in a careless moment, he slipped and fell. **SPLASH!** Drinking nearby, Simba saw Timon hit the water. Alarmed, the lion was about to swim to the meerkat's rescue. But help was even closer to hand. Bobbing about the lake, Simba's pelican pal scooted towards Timon and scooped him up in his bill like an extra-large fish.

"Thanks," spluttered the soaked meerkat, hanging half out of the bird's big bill pouch. "Trust me to get too close to the water. I should've known there'd be a catch!"

Timon's lucky rescue gave Simba his second clever idea. He remembered a big, flat rock by Tanglemane's cave. It had a bowl-like centre. First, Simba spoke to the pelicans. Then he climbed up to see Tanglemane again. Pumbaa and Timon followed, curious to learn what he was up to.

"I've found a way to bring water to you, too, Tanglemane," said Simba.

Moments later, pelicans arrived from the

lake. Their bill pouches were full of fresh water which they emptied to fill up the bowl-shaped rock.

"Perfect, Simba," laughed Tanglemane. "As good a plan as that pipeline!"

"Yes, it's water on the wing whenever you want it!" grinned Pumbaa.

"Those birds come in handy," added Timon.

"You bet," smiled Simba, as the three friends left Tanglemane to drink and doze in peace. "No-one can do things like a pelican!"

NEXT WEEK:
PUMBAA'S NEW
FRIENDS



YOU WILL NEED

6 long, straight sticks
(bena poles or eucaly from
a gardening shop are
perfect)
ball of string or twine
big, old blankets, curtains
or bedcovers
safety pins

Indoor Wigwam

Here's an easy way to make a wigwam. Ask an adult to find you some covering material.

1 Lay the sticks together on the ground. Tie them together, about 20cm from one end, with string. Wind the string round and round but do not pull it very tight. Knot the ends tightly.

2 With a friend's help, tilt the stick frame upright. Spread out the sticks to form a circle, making sure that the frame doesn't wobble. For the entrance, leave a slightly bigger space between two of the sticks.

3 Cover the frame with the blankets, leaving a space for the entrance. Use safety pins to hold the covering in place. Pin the flaps back to create an open door.

4 Put an old rug, some cushions and even a sleeping bag in your wigwam, as well as a torch, some books and perhaps an emergency supply of snacks!

Shelters and Dens

Most living things need a shelter to protect themselves from heat, cold or predators! You never know when a few survival skills might be important!

Quick Outdoor Shelters

● For a shady shelter from the sun, drape an old sheet over an old-fashioned clothes horse.

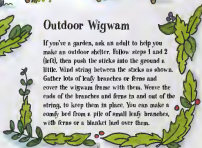
● If you have a washing line, ask an adult to lower it for you. Then hang a sheet or blanket over it to make an instant tent. Fold the edges of the blanket down with some heavy books, stones or unopened food cans.

● Tie a piece of string or rope between two trees and make a shelter as with the washing line.



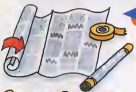
Outdoor Wigwam

If you've a garden, ask an adult to help you make an outdoor shelter. Follow steps 1 and 2 (left), then push the sticks into the ground a little. Wind string between the sticks as shown. Gather lots of leafy branches or ferns and cover the wigwam frame with them. Weave the ends of the branches or ferns in and out of the string, to keep them in place. You can make a comfy bed from a pile of small leafy branches, with ferns or a blanket laid over them.



A Paper Den

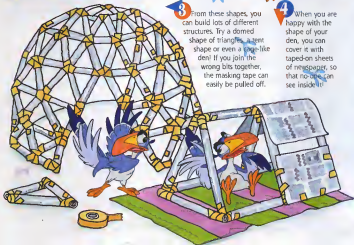
Here are some more ideas for dens to make indoors. This time you'll only need old newspapers and masking tape!



1 Using two or three sheets of newspaper each time, roll them up tightly. Tape the ends firmly. By rolling the papers diagonally, or using bigger sheets of newspaper, you can vary the size of the rolls.



2 When you've made a big pile of rolls, tape the ends of the rolls together to form triangles, squares or rectangles.



3 From these shapes, you can build lots of different structures. Try a domed shape of triangles, a tent shape or even a cage-like den! If you join the wrong bits together, the masking tape can easily be pulled off.

HOW IT WORKS

A flat sheet of paper has no real strength to it, but when it is rolled up tightly, it becomes a strong material that you can build with. The more paper contained in the roll, the stronger it becomes. For example, a flat sheet of paper laid across two books will not support a heavy object. But if you plant the paper, it will hold up something quite heavy. Strong, brown, corrugated packing cardboard is just pleated paper, held between two other layers of paper.



4 When you are happy with the shape of your den, you can cover it with taped-on sheets of newspaper, so that no-one can see inside it!



JAW POWER

Some beetles lay their eggs in the soil, others on leaves, but female long-horn beetles give themselves the difficult job of boring into wood to provide their larvae with a hidden home.

A female long-horn beetle has been searching for just the right kind of wood to lay her eggs in and now she's found it: a thick log from a tree that has recently crashed down to the floor of the forest. The wood must be hard and fresh. Softer wood that has already started to rot might well be infected with fungi or other organisms.

Her mate joins her on the log and while she starts the tiring job of boring a hole

in the wood he stands guard, his two front pairs of legs on her back, shielding her from the possible approaches of another male. After about twenty minutes of boring with her powerful jaws, she has carved out a big enough hole for a single egg. Still protected by the male, she turns round and pushes her egg-laying tube, which curves down between her back legs, into the hole. When she has laid the egg, she moves

along the log and starts the whole business again.

Once the larvae hatch, they tunnel deep into the log and stay there for at least a year, feeding on the wood and growing. Then they wriggle up to just beneath the bark and hollow out a chamber where they gradually change into beetles.



This female long-horn beetle is boring a hole in a log with her strong jaws. Once it's big enough to hold an egg, she pushes in her egg-laying tube (see insert above) and drops in one egg.



NORTH-EAST ASIA

WITH ITS COLD, DARK FORESTS, FROZEN TUNDRA AND HERY MOUNTAINS, THIS IS NOT EVERYONE'S IDEA OF PARADISE, BUT THERE ARE PLENTY OF LEMMINGS AND SOME BIG BEARS WHO THINK IT IS.

This region includes the vast, frozen expanse of the Central Siberian Plateau. It is extremely cold. Temperatures of -68°C make some places among the coldest in the world. Most of it is cloaked with tundra forest with larches as the most common trees. Unlike most conifers, larches shed their leaves in winter.

These vast forests are not rich in wildlife compared to the more southerly rainforests, but they are home to many animals, including red squirrels, foxes, wolverines and woodpeckers.

In the north, the forest gives way to tundra. Here the winters are bitterly cold and the sun does not appear at all. In the summer, it's the other way around: the sun doesn't set for 24 hours

every day, but it's still very cold. Arctic foxes live here, alongside lemmings, snowy owls and snow buntings. The rocky coastlines are havens for seabirds.

On the North Pacific coastline there are crested auklets and tufted puffins. Seafarer's sea lions and northern fur seals breed in noisy colonies called rookeries.

There are many mountain ranges here. The forest thins out as you climb higher; the peaks may be bare or dotted with mosses, lichens and stunted trees.

The Kamchatka peninsula, in the east, is a wilderness with 33 smouldering volcanoes. It is covered with tundra and has fast-flowing rivers where salmon breeds in the summer. They are eaten by bears that grow to 3m in length.



"I'm going to see those big bears at Kamchatka."

"I'm right behind you, Pumbaa."



A fully grown male northern fur seal is five times heavier than a female. The biggest are known as 'beachmasters'.

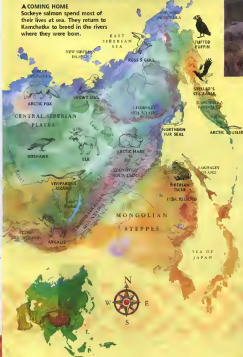


Kamchatkan brown bears enjoy an idyllic diet of salmon just before settling down for their winter's sleep.

► CHUKOT PEAKS In the Chukot peninsula in the far north-east, the summers are dull and foggy and the winters bring snow.



ACOMING HOME Sockeye salmon spend most of their lives at sea. They return to Kamchatka to breed in the rivers where they were born.



Arctic hares grow a white coat in the winter to blend in with the snow. In the snow-free summer, their coats are grey-brown.



A BLEAK PEAKS Larches grow on low ground and on the lower slopes of the mountains. The peaks are too cold for trees.

V BIRD HEAVEN There are many lakes, rivulets and pools in the tundra - great places for breeding birds.





"This is a great place for bird-watching."

"It's pretty good for bug-chomping, too."

In the south-east of this region is an area known as Ussurland. Here, the climate is warmer. Summer winds bring rain and mist. The warm, wet woodlands are home to a unique group of plants and animals. They are a blend of those found in the tundra to the north and those from the lush forests of south-east Asia.

The forests contain conifers, but also deciduous oaks, spiky-leaved maples, hornbeams and ash. There are many beautiful flowers, including peonies, lilies and orchids.

Large, colourful butterflies flit through the trees, and there are snakes,



tree frogs and bright fire-bellied toads.

It's a birdwatcher's paradise, too. There are white-eyes, drongos, minivets and seven different kinds of flycatcher. Yellow-throated martens (weasel-like animals) hunt in family groups and raccoon dogs sniff out rodents, reptiles and insects.

This is also the home of the largest of the big cats, the Siberian tigers, which can grow up to 4m long.

A BIG WHISKER
The magnificent Siberian tiger has an extra thick coat to protect it from the cold winters.



Bukston's fish owl is one of the largest owls in the world. It snatches fish and frogs from slow-moving rivers.

MIXED FOREST
The forests of Ussurland are a mixture of deciduous trees and evergreen pines. There are many shrubs and climbing plants and this makes the interior look like a rainforest.



FLOWER POWER
The Ussurland forests contain many flowers that are not found anywhere else.

Maed's swallowtail butterflies flit through the forests of Ussurland. They have a wingspan of 7-12cm.



THE LION KING COLOUR IT IN

Look to the Stars

Hi, I'm sorry I took Nala to the Elephant Graveyard. I was just trying to be brave like you - you're not scared of anything," said Simba.

"I was scared today," replied Mufasa, "because I thought I might lose you. Let me tell you something my father told me. Look at the stars. The great kings of the past look down on us from those stars. So, whenever you feel alone, just remember that those kings will always be there to guide you. And so will I."



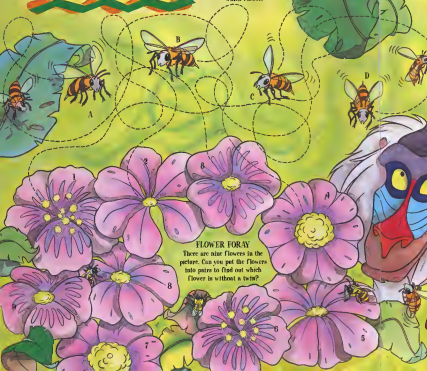
PUZZLES

BUSY BEES

Rafiki is not looking for a tasty meal and has spotted a honey bee's nest. Perhaps there will be some delicious honey for him to steal - if he can get past all those stinging bees that is!

FLIGHT PATHS

Follow the bees' flight paths to work out which bee visited which flower.

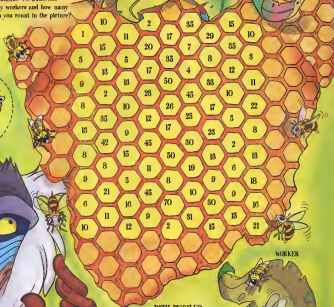


FLOWER FORAY

There are nine flowers in the picture. Can you put the flowers into pairs to find out which flower is without a twin?

WORKERS VS DRONES

How many workers and how many drones can you count in the picture?



PATH PUZZLER

A worker bee and a drone are inside the nest. The worker bee can only enter cells which can be divided by 2 and the drone can only enter cells which can be divided by 5.

Find one route for the worker bee from one side of the nest to the other. Then find one route for the drone going from the top of the nest to the bottom.

MORE PUZZLES

A RUBBEN

JOKE JUMBLE
Can you match each joke with the correct answer?

WEIRD BUG
This bug has been made up using the parts of five different creatures. Can you work out which five creatures have been mixed up here?

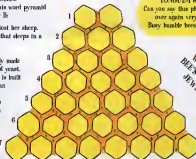


2
WHAT IS A NEWBORN BEE CALLED?

B WORDS

All the answers to this word pyramid begin with the letter B.

- 1 Little . . . Peep has lost her sheep.
- 2 A flying mammal that sleeps in a cave during the day.
- 3 A male cow.
- 4 This food is usually made with flour, water and yeast.
- 5 Rafiki's treehouse is built in this type of African tree.
- 6 This animal roams the African plains in large herds.
- 7 The edge of Nubia's territory is its . . .



4
WHAT'S A BEE'S FAVOURITE SWEET?

1
WHERE DO YOU TAKE A SICK BEE?

D
TO HOSBETAL!

TONGUE-TWISTER

Can you say this phrase over and over again very quickly?
Bony bumble bees buzz busily!

3
WHAT ARE A BEE'S FAVOURITE JEWELS?

C
A BABBY

B
BUNDLE GUM

RAFIKI REMEMBERS WHY FLIES BUZZ

"REMEMBER, LION CUBS, IT IS ALWAYS WISER TO ADMIT TO YOUR MISTAKES AND SAY YOU'RE SORRY."

Monkey was in the palm tree collecting coconuts. He reached out and plucked one from the tree. Just then Fly landed on Monkey's nose and tickled him with his little black feet. Monkey sneezed and the coconut slipped from his hands.

Look out, shouted Monkey to his sister waiting below.

Monkey's sister looked up and saw the coconut falling towards her.

She leapt out of the way and stepped on to a sleeping

snake. Snake awoke suddenly and slithered into a hole. Rat was in the hole and he didn't welcome snakes. He scurried outside and ran up an acacia tree.


Little Bird, who lived in the tree, thought that Rat was after her two speckled eggs. She started flapping and squawking wildly. Elephant was strolling beneath the tree and, when he heard Little Bird, he thought that a fire had started. He trumpeted loudly and stomped off into the forest, bumping into a termite mound that stood in his way. The termite mound fell with a crash on to Bush-fowl's nest and crushed her eggs.

Bush-fowl let out a cry and rushed to her nest, but it was too late. The poor bird started weeping and made no other sound for two days.

Bush-fowl is usually the first of the animals to wake in the morning. She shrugs off sleep and makes her raucous call and this is how the sun knows it's time to rise. The morning after the accident, Bush-fowl did nothing but weep, the sun did not know that morning had come and the sky remained dark.

The other animals were worried about the lack of sun, so they called the Great Spirit in the Sky. The Great Spirit questioned Bush-fowl.





"Why did you not call the sun?"

"I was weeping over my eggs that were crushed by the remote mound," explained the sad bird.


"Our mound was knocked over by Elephant," said the insects.

"I was startled by Little Bird," said Elephant.

"Rats!" was all Little Bird could say.

"Snake slithered into my home," explained Rat.

"I was getting out of Monkey's sister's way," complained Snake.



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Word Bag A student's wings, a teacher's legs, a family's joys. Being useful is always a teacher's body and a young boy's mind.

2 Words: 1 for 1 hat 1 hat 4 towel 5 toothbrush 6 toothpaste 7 boundary



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